

therapy. Bacid preparations are prepared under the most exacting scientific control, being rigidly standardized as to viability, purity, and strength."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the carton and bottle label "*Bacillus Acidophilus*," and the statements in the circular "Specially selected strain of the *Bacillus acidophilus*" and "Rigidly Standardized as to viability, purity, and strength" were false and misleading.

On September 13, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

16078. Adulteration of frozen poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Frozen Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23095. I. S. No. 03052. S. No. 1192.)

On September 21, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of frozen poultry, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Henderson Produce Co., from Monroe City, Mo., September 13, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a portion of an animal unfit for food, and in that it was the product of a diseased animal.

On October 8, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

16079. Adulteration and misbranding of Giles magic lotion and blood purifier. U. S. v. 24 Gallons and 24 Quarts of Giles Magic Lotion & Blood Purifier. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 22832. I. S. No. 22405-x. S. No. 890.)

On or about June 29, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 gallons and 24 quarts of Giles magic lotion and blood purifier, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Giles Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from Chicago, Ill., in part on or about November 23, 1927, and in part on or about January 24, 1928, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Chemical analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor and ether dissolved in linseed oil; bacteriological examination showed that it was not antiseptic or germicidal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength or purity fell below the professed standard of quality under which it was sold in that the description on the tin container stated, "Germicide, Antiseptic," whereas a chemical examination of the ingredients of the article showed that it was not antiseptic or germicidal, even when undiluted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, borne on the label, were false and misleading and calculated to mislead the purchaser, "Guaranteed by Giles Remedy Co. to contain no poisonous drugs or deleterious matter, Germicide, Antiseptic. No danger from an overdose," in that a chemical analysis of the product showed that one of the ingredients was camphor, which, when mixed with the other ingredients therein contained, was capable of producing poisonous substances. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements, borne in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article were false and fraudulent and calculated to deceive the purchaser in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Blood Purifier, Tonic and blood purifier for both internal and external use. For the preven-

tion and Treatment of all Diseases of Germ Origin Affecting Horses and Cattle, Prevents and Removes Congestion—the one disease; dispels fever and Inflammation and other complications most promptly and effectually with no Bad After Effect. Strengthens the Heart. For the Treatment of Chills, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Shipping Fever, Distemper, Catarrhal Fever, Enteric Fever, Influenza and Complications, Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic, Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, or Bladder; Indigestion, etc. * * * Remedy. Seriousness of the case * * * fever * * *. Continue administering by the mouth until a satisfactory temperature is induced. In acute ailments, quickest and most economical results are obtained by liberal use of 'Giles' at the start. Coughs, Colds * * * Colic * * * Chills * * * as a Tonic Conditioner. For loss of appetite, nervous indigestion, impaired wind, palpitation or weakness, give constitutional treatment of two or three 2-ounce doses per day and rectal injection once a day. It should be applied as promptly as possible to the injured part or to the immediate vicinity of internal trouble. To the chest and sides; to the abdomen between the legs in bowel, kidney, and bladder affections; to strains and bruises, liberally with considerable friction; to fresh wounds sparingly to antiseptise; to the seat of abscesses on oakum well saturated; to the coronet in case of soreness in the feet by means of a soaking boot and oakum; in the eye full strength by means of a small, soft sponge (care being taken to get it well into the eye) and liberally to the throat in case of sore throat; well rubbed in. Be sure that the part is dry before applying and use no water in connection with it under any circumstances. Remedy * * * benefiting another, but strengthens the entire system * * * Conditioner."

On August 22, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16080. Adulteration and misbranding of Odol. U. S. v. 19 Dozen Bottles of Odol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22952. S. No. 1003.)

On August 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 dozen bottles of Odol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Odol Corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about May 11, 1928, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of alcohol (78 per cent), salol, and water, flavored with volatile oils, including peppermint oil. Bacteriological examination showed that in the dilution mentioned in the directions for use the article did not destroy common disease-producing bacteria within five minutes.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, viz: "Antiseptic * * * Europe's leading antiseptic * * * Highly effective * * * Germ-destroying liquid such as Odol."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements upon the label were false and misleading: "Antiseptic * * *. For nearly forty years Odol has been Europe's leading antiseptic * * *. It is * * * highly effective. Use Odol * * * especially at night before retiring. While sleeping germs do their most destructive work." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For the * * * Mouth, Throat, and Breath. The world's famous * * * Healing * * * Mouthwash * * *. It Purifies * * *. Prevention of pyorrhea—sore and bleeding gums—sore throat—mouth ulcer—Purifying the Breath * * * for the mouth and throat * * *. They do not reach the gums, inner cheeks, tongue, throat, and many other corners, crevices, and cavities, commonly referred to as germ incubators. These parts need a germ-destroying, lasting, soothing liquid such as Odol. Most germs of disease enter the body thru the mouth. Protect and keep it clean with Odol—Health's best safeguard * * *. While sleeping germs do their most destructive work."